## BLANKET INDIANS.

The Irrepressible Conflict on the American Borders.

MODOC JACK AND HIS BRETHREN

A Review of the Peace Negotiations and Measures Before the Massacre.

THE PERFECTION OF FOLLY.

Large Gifts Given to the Medocs While They Were Preparing for Murder.

AN INDIAN TALKED TO DEATH

Alarming Accounts of Indian Alliances for a General War.

ARMIES OF SAVAGES IN THE FIELD.

**Kiowas, Comanches and Cheyennes** Concentrating for a Campaign.

SANTANTA AND BIG TREE.

The Wallowa Tribe Dissatisfied and Threatening to Follow the Modocs.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1873. General Schofield, in a private telegram, received to-day, expresses great hope and confidence in his troops. He is engaged in making every possible arrangement to render successful the movement against the Modocs, and he believes, from information received, that they are still in the lava beds. SECRETARY DELANO'S OPINION.

In a conversation to-day Secretary Delano said that should the Modocs escape from the lava beds he did not believe that they would form coalitions with other bands for hostile purposes, as there are no unfriendly Indians in that neighborhood. All advices through the Indian office are to the effect that the other Indians in the locality are

#### BEFORE THE MASSACRE.

Review of the Management of the Peace Commission-The Government Humbled efore the Savages-General Canby's Kindness and Patience-The Humbug of the Councils-An Indian Talked to Death-Large Presents Made to the Modes at the Expense of the Troops-Death of Dr. McMillin.

CAMP IN LAVA BEDS, CAL., APRIL 10, 1873. It is now nearly two months since a Peace Con ission arrived in this section of the country, med with full power to treat with Captain Jack and his tribe, and nothing as yet has been accomplished. Time may be of no account to the Peace ner, drawing \$20 per diem for his services, but the Indian Bureau should certainly have a little consideration for the public purse in their endeavors to carry out and establish the moral suasion theory as the infallible cure for fractions Indians. I have now been long enough among these Indians to gain some insigh into their personal character, and believe them to be a fearless, brave set of men. I am satisfied that they do not want to fight any more, and that, eventually, when moral suasion has failed and the force of arms succeeded, they will accept the proffered terms and go to a home on some distant the communications that have passed between Captain Jack and the Peace Commissioners, the former is evidently impressed with belief, and prefers dictating to accepting. For the past two months they have been United States government was afraid of them, and, flushed with their victory of the 17th of January, nothing but the force of arms can make them leave the home of their childhood. If immediately after that fight the troops had come into camp where they now stronghold the Indians might have been disposed to accept terms and the trouble settled in a few Two months now have elapsed, during which time the Peace Commission have shown themselves

AFRAID OF THE INDIANS. Tobacco has been given them, provisions have been given them, blankets have been given them. They have been petted and pampered, had every triffing wish granted, and yet people are astonished that do not give up their old home go to some distant country. Is that a party of Indians, just repulsing two or three hundred United States soldiers and knowing that there were 600 more onths, would give up what they fought for, especially when they found they could remain where get provisions, blankets and tabacco for the asking? The Peace Commissioners are perhaps not as much to blame for the proing of the war as are the authorities in Washington, who send such despatches as, "Hold on make peace if it takes all Summer." Such kind hearted doctrines may look very well in official reports and are probably read with pride by the bers of societies for providing the aborigines with clothing. Though on the face they seem sentiments of humanity, and may occasionally meet with ess for the time being, they ultimately are cruel. In this instance, if these Indians were allowed to remain where they are, and the troops withwould flow with blood before drawn, the country another thirty days. The Indians would have to live, to live they would have to steal cattle, to steal ttle they would have to fight, and soon fresh outcries and complaints would pour into Washing n, muttering dark tales of murdered settlers and indian outrages. It is also highly probable that

BUBMISSION ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT to a tribe of rebellious Indians would tend to in crease the discontent already brewing among the sans had repulsed two or three hundred soldiers as already had a marked effect upon the untued savage, and the additional news that the United States government in their magnanimity have decided to give these same victorious Indians the land they asked and take their licking in good grace will also be appreciated by the sagacious Lo

I do not feel bloodthirsty towards these Indians, I do not feel bloodthirsty towards these Indians, but I am certain it is expedient that they should receive a slight idea of the power of the government before they are embraced and loaded down with its glits. If they are are to know it as a government that can give, they should also know it as a government that is not airaid of Indians and can punish them when they deem it necessary.

AN AIR OF INSOLENCE
has pervaded the whole of these Indians ever since the last fight, that requires checking, and I have myself heard them say that one Moloc in the rocks can kill twenty soldiers.

heard them say that one motor in the an kill twenty soldlers. Monday week the whole command left Van r's Ranche, and after a march of about miles, encamped for the night on the shores is Kigmath Lake, Major Thomas with the

mortars, and Lieutemant Miller, with a detachment of the First, cavairy, remained at Van Bremer's a few days longer. Early Tuesday morning the march was resumed, and before one P. M. the entire command, baggage train and all, had arrived at the top of the chifa. The troops then moved down the hill and took possession of OWE PRESENT CAMP, which is situated on the shore of Tule Lake, on the western edge of the lava beds, and about two and a half miles from Captain Jack's stronghold. The baggage was taken off the wagons at the top of the hill and packed down on mules. For the past week the mules have been hard at work packing stores down the hill, and we have at last succeeded in getting things pretty comfortable. If we are to remain here all Summer talking to Indians we might have struck a worse place than Tuke Lake, as, "barring" the scorpions, rattlesnakes and a rather high wind, it is

as, "barring" the scorpions, rattiesnakes and a rather high wind, it is

NOT A BAD KIND OF PLACE.

Talking about the duration of this trouble, the following lines, written on the Florida war, are decidedly appropriate:—

Ever since the creation,
By the best calculation,
The Florida war has been raging;
And 'its our expectation
That the last conflagration
Will find us the same contest raging.

And yet, 'tis not an endless war, As facts will plainly show, Having been "ended" forty times In twenty months or so. Sam Jones! Sam Jones! thou great unwhipped, Thou makest a world of bother; Indeed we quite suspect thou art One Davy Jones' brother.

"The war is ended," comes the news,
"We caught them in our gin;
The war is ended, past a doubt.
Sam Jones has just come in!"

But, hark! next day the tune we change, And sing a counter strain; "The war's not ended;" for behold! Sam Jones is out again.

And, ever and anon we hear Proclaimed, in cheering tones, "Our General's had"—a battle?—ne, A "talk with Samuel Jones!"

For aught we see, while ocean rolls (As the these crafty feminoles Were doubly nerved and sinewed), Nor art nor force can ever svall, But like some modern premium tale, The war's "to b continued."

We have now quite an extensive camp, and, looking from the bluffs above, it presents quite an imposing appearance. Major Thomas arrived on Friday with the mortars and also another battery of the Fourth artiliery, with Lieutenants Harris and Howe. Captain Johnson, of the Twenty-dirst infantry, also arrived and left next day under orders for Fort Klamath. The past week has been devoted to Indian negotiations between THE PRACE COMMISSIONERS AND THE MODOCS. There have been several protracted powwows, in which Captain Jack and his counsellors have done some rather tall talking, relating their story to the disciples of peace. In every instance the Peace Commissioners have gone to the place designated by Captain Jack, and on one occasion General Canby sat in it open during a heavy storm of snow and sleet, listening to the speeches of Jack and Soonchin. It is certainly very kind of the commander of the Pepartment of the Columbia to give way to the whims of an insolent Indian; but I am afraid such condescension is not appreciated by the savage, and the motive misconstrued. The "talks" have resulted in Captain Jack giving up all claims to the Lost River land; but as yet he declines to leave this section of the country, and offers to remain where he is and fight no more if the soldiers are removed. Although Captain Jack declines to leave this section of the country, and offers to remain where he is and fight no more if the soldiers are removed. Although Captain Jack declines to visit our camp there are others of the tribe who come in and out nearly every day.

BOSTON CHARLEY AND BOGUS CHARLEY are constant visitors, and the squaws Mary, Ketcham, Limpey and Mrs. Shack Nasty have been in several times. Mary saked General Canby one day for some hard bread, and the kind-hearted old gentlems gave her an order for twenty pounds. She came back presently and said it was not enough, and the General then told them to give her time the substant of the present of the present of the result of the country pounds. These provisions were t

camps. The other day when bogus was in camp he saw Lieutenant Adams swinging a signal flag and he asked General Cillem what it meant. The General told the inquisitive Indian that he was talking with the soldiers at the other camp. "What!" said Bogus, "talk over my house!" The General answered in the affirmative, and presently when Bogus asked for some tobacco, he was told that tacy had none, but they would tell them to send some from the other camp. Soon after, Bogus was shown the boat coming across the lake, and when it arrived he was taken to the water's edge and saw the tobacco taken out. Thisfeat of magic completely puzzled him, and he was very anxious to go up, and as he said, "hear them talk," but General Gillem would not let him go. One of the Modoos dropped down yesterday in their camp dead, and in the evening they told Biddie that he was

was

They were also very anxious to knew if the "Sunday man." meaning Dr. Thomas, had not something to do with the "Long Talk."

Boston Charlie came in to-day and was sent back by the Peace Commissioners, with a proposition that Jack and his party should surrender to the Peace Commissioners and they would be taken care of and given a voice in the selection of their future home. As Captain Jack had sent out word that he would come out if all the soldiers went a way, General Gliem sent him a message "That the soldiers would not come out until they took Jack and his party with them," and he also added that if Jack came out and could not get his people to come with him, the soldiers would go in and make them come. There was a battalion drill to-day, and all the soldiers in camp were out. They presented quite a fine appearance, and rather astonished Boston Charlie, who kept repeating "Too Many MEN."

I recret to have to announce the death of As-KILLED BY THE "LONG TALK ON THE HILL."

astonished Boston Charlle, who kept repeating
"FOO MANY MEN."

I regret to have to announce the death of Assistant Surgeon McMillan, the chief medical officer
of the Modec expection. Dr. McMillan was one of
the most popular officers on the medical staff, and
his death will be much lamented throughout the
service. He had been suffering from chills for three
or four days, and died suddenly of heart complaint
early Sunday morning. At a meeting of the officers
held the same afternoon the following resolutions
were manimously adouted:

held the same afternoon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Whereas the Almighty has in his pleasure removed from among us our late companion and brother officer, assistant Surgeon Thomes McMillin, United States Army Medical Director of expedition operating against Modoc Indians, who was endeared to us by his uniform kindness, amiability and many noble qualities; and whereas it has come lately to our belief that while suffering from a disease contracted from exposure in the service he has nohly and without hesitation performed all duty required of him, both in camp and in the field, and at last became its victim when in the face of the enemy; therefore, bet it will be suffered to the enemy; therefore, bet it will be suffered the face of the enemy; therefore, bet it will be suffered the suffered to the army at large and the profession of which he was a member and to which he was an ornament, we entertain the hope that his gain is beyond our ability to express. Resolved, That we take this method to make known and extend our heartielt sympathy to his family and relatives in their and bereavement.

The remains of Dr. McMillin were sent to Yreka,

The remains of Dr. McMillin were sent to Yreka, en route for San Francisco, where they will be interred. Assistant Surgeon McEdderv has been appointed Medical Director of the expedition, vice McMillin, deceased.

PEACE OR WAR TO BE DECIDED ON.
There is a probability of an adjustment difficulties, either by peace or war, in the course of a lew days, as the Indians will have to do one thing n he will move camp to within about half a mile heir strongheid, and, with the aid of the Warm ing Indians under Donald McCay, who will hold rocks to the southward, commence to starve

## AN INDIAN ALLIANCE.

The Wild Tribes of the Southwest Uniting for a War Against the Whites-Highly Important Statement from a Traveller from the Plains-Thousands of Klowas, Comanches and Cheyennes Concentrate ing and On the War Path-More About

A HERALD reporter interviewed Mr. H. P. Robin on vesterday, who has just returned from the Pacific coast via Arizona, by the Kansas and Pacific Railroad. He brings testimonials, of undoubted reliability, which establish the fact of his intimacy with and knowledge of the present threatening

spect of the Southwestern Indians. His statenent is made with the view of adding streng the intelligence conveyed to the reading public by General Sherman's letter, published Sunday last Op being asked what information he wished to

communicate, Mr. Robinson said :-"Reading your issue of to-day, and being particularly interested in the important state-ment of General Sherman, United States Army, tribes of Indians who rove over the great plains where congregate the fierce and powerful tribes of the Camanches, Kiowas, and Cheyennes, and having been recently among them, as well as among the Modoc Indians, I feel bound to add my corroborative evidence to all that General Sherman has stated, but more especially to that part of his letter which predicts the union and revolt of the whole Southwestern Indian tribes, and the hostile demonstrations on the part of the Indiana

REPORTER-How long have you been sojourning

in the Indian territories? Mr. Robinson-I left New York nearly three years ago, with the intention of going to and remaining permanently in California, but have spent an average of two or three weeks in the following districts during my travels :- I was in Chevenne in Fort Larima, Indian Territory, in Yreka and Tahama and Chico during the Autumn of 1872; in Tucson and Prescott (Arizona) during the Fail of 1871; then for a considerable time recently on the Pacific coast, in San Francisco and San Bernardino. Going still farther Southward, I remained for some time in Pueblo (Colorado), and San Jose and Santa Fe (New Mexico) : also in Fort Craig. Donna Anna and Fort Bayard. Having crossed the great desert (169 miles wide) of the great Southwestern plains, I had every opportunity of knowing the condition, numerically and otherwise, of the great Indian tribes wao inhabit these regions, and have just re-turned from the Pacific Ocean coast by way of

Arizona.

REPORTER—What is the precise point of information which, from your recent experience, you feel able to place before the readers of the HERALD?

Mr. ROBINSON—My object is to add my evidence to that of General Sherman's, and corroborate his statement by attesting from what I have seen and learned that hostile demonstrations are being made by

the indian costile demonstrations are being made by

THE INDIANS OF THE GREAT PLAINS, by the Comauches especially, who inhabit the great wild horse plains extending from the western frontier of Texas and Arkansas to the eastern frontier of Mexico and New Mexico. These plains measure over two thousand miles from north to south, and about one thousand miles in width. The Comanches are by far the greatest of the Indian tribes. They can muster from ten to twenty thousand warriors on the wild horses (mustang) of these plains, and joined with the Klowas and Cheyennes, whose country lies still northward of theirs, extending across the Kansas Pacific Raliroad to the edge of the Sloux territery would form a very formidable enemy and a powerful nation of warriors not easily suppressed. It is well known that these great tribes have never been conquered. onquered.

National Properties of the properties

REFORTEN-Well, what further important news have you to communicate regarding them?

Mr. Robinson—I wish to state most emphatically that these tribes have gone on the warpath, and that the hostile warriors of Camp Apache have seceded from their head chief "Chise," commonly called "Cochise," and have gone cast and joined the Comanches. Some have gone into camps in Camp Apache; the Messceieria into Camp Tuicross; others have crossed to the castward and joined the Comanches, Klowss and Cheyennes, all of which corroborates General Skerman's words.

REFORTER—On whose authority do you make known these facts—from your own personal observation, or otherwise?

REPORTER—On whose authority do you make known these facts—from your own personal observation, or otherwise?

Mr. ROBINSON—After leaving Arizona and passing through New Mexico to the Cimmeron and also Raton pass of the Raton Mountains, I came across the well known Dick Wotton, an old cemrade of the celebrated Kit Carson, whose son had just come in from a buffalo hunt. He was driven back by a numerous band of Indians. He told us that thousands of Comanches and Apaches were that thousands of Comanches and Apaches were on that thousands of Comanches and Apaches were on the Kiowas and Cheyennes were en route southward to join them, and that all had combined to make a general attack along the frontier. From my own personal experience also I could determine the truth of this statement. I have heard the peaceable settlers, and natives of the locality express themselves apprehensive of some impending crucities from these tribes. I saw large bands of armed Indians on the Raton Pass, and still northward toward the Kiowa's country; also, large forces of the Cheyennes moving southward to join the great Indian army. From the Cameron Mountains to Stracton's Ranche, I could see in the distance whole forces of mounted Indian warriors on the warpath, armed and equipped, and capturing all the horses to be found upon the frontier. These great tribes are, by all means, the only ones to be leared. They will, if possible, cross the mountains and make a spirited stand against our troops. The Modocs are easily dealt compared with

THE GREAT COMANCHE.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Robinson continued, I

against our troops. The Modocs are easily dealt compared with

THE GREAT COMANCHE.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Robinson continued, I was speaking to Lieutenant Wheeler in Washington. He said he was going on another trip to explore that portion of the country where Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Nevada come together—a region called Sam Juan and the Maqua Territory.

REPORTER—What have you to communicate regarding the Modoc Indians and the lava beds?

Mr. ROBINSON—The Modocs were not known by that name twenty years ago. They are the remnant—the renegades—of the tribes known as the Pitt River, the Yuba and the Klamath Indians. They once helped in digging the gold mines of California. They are the only tribe now in that region from whom the inhabitants anticipate trouble and from whom the inhabitants anticipate trouble injury. When I was before leaving for the P ceast, which is not many months ago, I no them to be

Captain Jack used to frequent Yreka, and I saw him often lounge around a burned building with other comrades and squaws. The Modocs of Ore-gon are the same as the Seminoles (renegades) of Flerida.

Florida.

The lava beds, better known to the inhabitants of Arizona as "Malpise," form a wild inaccessible district, about one hundred miles square, circumscribed by mountain ranges between Yreka on the northeast and the snow-capped mountains of Chasta to southeast. The Modoc tribe of independent of the control of the c dians could not offer much resistance to our troops, but their offensive position may draw other whole tribes to their assistance.

## THE WALLOWA INDIANS.

They Are Resolutely Opposed to the Peace Commissioners—The Land Belonged to Them—They Inherited It from Their Fathers and They Will Not Surrender It-Troops Wanted.

The following interesting description of a council beween the Wallows Indians and two Peace Commissioners will be read with interest at the present moment, the more so as they are located bout one hundred and fifty miles north of the Modoc territory. The letter in question was addressed to General John H. Stevens, at La Grande, Union county, Oregon. The number probably seven hundred warriors.

FORT LAPWAI, April 2, 1873. Yesterday the non-treaty Indians from the Wallowa, under Joseph Web-tash-my-oh-cut, and other cniefs, held a council at the Agency, Superintendent Ordeneal and Agent Monteith being present. I was at the council and noted down the main questions asked and the answers given, and here they are:-

Question-Why do you claim the Wallowa for your country, and how much do you claim? Answer-We claim it because our fathers owned it, and it belongs to us by hereditary right, and we also claim the country beyond the mountains, meaning the Pine Creek Valley, near the Wallowa. Question—Will you exchange your right to the Wallowa valley and go upon any reservation either in Oregon, Washington Territory or Idaho Terri

Answer—No (emphatically); the Wallowa is ours and we want it.

Question—Are you willing to live in the Wallowa if we will give it to you as a reservation, and make it your permanent home and not roam about the

if we will give it to you as a reservation, and make it your permanent home and not roam about the country?

This is a question they would not answer.

Question—Are you willing to live in the Nez Perce reservation, with the privilege of hunting and fishing in the Wallowa?

Answer—No. We want the whites to leave the Wallowa Valley, as it is ours, as the Indians and whites cannot live in peace in the Wallowa together. &c.

Mr. Odeneal then told them he should report all they had said to Washington, and when he received an answer would talk to them again. In the meantime they must not molest the whites or any of their property in the Wallowa. Joseph replied that he would not be talked or dictated to; that the Wallewa Valley belonged to him and his people and they wanted it.

THREATENING ATTITUE.

Of course much else was said on this topic, and it is clear that they will not give up the Wallowa without trouble. I believe that both Mr. Odencal and Mr. Monteith will advise the buying out of the settlers in the Wallowa and giving it to the Indians. In conversation with Mr. Odeneal he said he should advise more soldjers being there, as troops are requisite. The Indians were firm in their demands; I think the proposition made to them in regard to going on a reservation, and offering them the Wallowa country for a reserve if they asked it, made them think they could command almost anything and it would be granted. They are determined, however, that the whites shall leave the Wallowa. I being present know that what I have

written is the truth, so you see there may yet be

As they were going to the council they were singring, but they did not sing after the council, and seemed much disatisfied. One thing certain was ascertained, and it is this—that the indians are in no surrendering mood.

### SANTANTA AND BIG TREE.

The Government Not Now Pressing for Their Release-Another Powwow the Indian Territory - More Talk, Much Eat, Heap Presents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1873. At the conference last Fall in this city with the Kiowas they carnestly appealed to the government for the release from the Penitentiary of Texas of their chiefs. Big Tree and Santanta, promising not only to remain on their reservation and behave themselves peaceably, but to restore all stoler property and captives in their possession. The government promised to exert at some future day its good offices in their behalf with the Governor of Texas for the relief of their chiefs, pro-vided they should fulfil their promises as above stated. Since that time the Indians have done as they promised; but owing to the Modoc massacre and the consequent excitement, especially in Indian localities, the government is not now advising the release of Big Tree and Santanta. A council is soon to take place between the government agents and the Klowas, Comanches and other Indians, within the Indian Territory, when the subject of the release of the chiefs will deubtless again be introduced; but whatever may be done in the premises will be under the direction of the President and the Secretary of the Interior.

#### THE APACHE PEACE.

Surrender of Two Bands of Savages to General Crook-Good Result of the Carbine Policy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20, 1873. Details of the Peace Conference at Camp Verde, Arizona, on the 6th of April, have been received to-night. The conference resulted in the unconditional submission and surrender of two of the worst bands of Apaches. This peace was brought about through the complete rout of bands of Apaches who have defled the government for twenty years past. Over two hundred of their warriors have been killed in the last campaign in the fastnesses of the Apache country.

THE COUNCIL opened at half-past nine o'clock A. M. "Cracky." a Mojave Indian, was the interpreter. The war chief of the Tonte Apaches, with 150 men, women and children, joined the council and the warriors gave up their arms when the talk began. The Apache chiefs were the first speakers. They all acknowledged their complete defeat and expressed their desire for peace. General Crook replied briefly, accepting their surrender. The chiefs prom-

briefly, accepting their surrender. The chiefs promised to send word to all the outside Indians in arms to come in and surrender. General Crook promised to issue passes for the protection of the runners to be employed in spreading

THE NEWS OF THE PEACE.

When the conference broke up the vanquished Apaches went up the river to the old military post, where a feast was given to them. The general policy will be to treat the Indians flumanely, place them on reservations, make them no promises that cannot be fulfilled, to maintain order among them and instruct them in simple duties, thus proving to them that peace is better than war.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS COMMENDED.

General Crook in his general orders commends by name a long list of officers and soldiers for gallantry in the last campaign. Perfect harmony exists Letween the officers and the Indian and War Departments. The terms of the treaty will be strictly enforced, and there seems to be no doubt that the peace thus inaugurated will be permanent.

The epizootic has nearly subsided in Arizona, The epizootic has nearly subsided in Arizona, and all the stages are running again.

#### THE PRONTIER COMMISSION. The Rio Grande Investigation Still Go-

ing On-The Commission Attacked by Indians.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 21, 1873. The United States Frontier Commission have arrived here after a long and fatiguing march from the Upper Rio Grande, having examined over a thousand miles of the Upper Rio Grande Valley On the journey from Laredo and Eagle Pass a slight

On the journey from Laredo and Eagle Pass a slight brush with a band of Indians occurred, the escort driving them off.

Sessions were held at Laredo, San Rancho, Eagle Pass, Fort Clark, Brischettsville and Uvalde, a large amount of testimony on the Mexican and Indian raids being secured. Stock raisers and settlers are gathering here, and an extended sitting at this central point will close their operations on the border. It is expected that the Commission will leave for Washington in the early part of June next.

## A COLLECTOR'S TREPIDATION.

Dr. Smith, After Being Regularly Appointed and Confirmed as Collector of Richmond, Afraid of Losing the Place. RICHMOND, Va., April 21, 1873.

There has latterly been quite a newspaper jurore in regard to the Internal Revenue Collectorship of this, the Third district, whether Dr. E. H. Smith. who was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, or whether Rush Burgess, the present collector, should hold the office of collector for the ensuing four years. Under the legislation of Congress the office of assessor, which Mr. Smith now holds, expires on the 20th of May next, and it would be, herefore, contrary to all precedent to issue the commission of collector to Dr. Smith until his term of office as assessor has expired; per contra it is represented by the friends of Burgess that the President has refused to issue the commission of Dr. Smith as collector, and they allege, on authority purporting to come direct from the President, that Mr. Burgess will be retained as collector of this

The case creates a great deal of interest here, The case creates a great deal of interest here, and it is confidently asserted that Dr. Smith, who has been both nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, will succeed to the office on the 20th of May, when the assessor's office is abolished and the new revenue law goes into effect. I have the best and most positive assurances for stating that neither the President nor the Revenue Department have taken any action that would indicate any purpose of the President to make a conflict with the Senate, and it is therefore to be presumed that the commission of collector will be issued to Dr. Smith as soon as his present term of office expires, on the 20th of May next. There seems to be no case on record where, after nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate, that a commission of any officer in the civil service has been withheld, and no occasion for different action presents itself in this case.

## THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY.

Governor Kellogg Reports Nearly All Quiet, and the People Paying Taxes. WASHINGTON, April 21, 1873. A telegram from Governor Kellogg to the Attorney General was received to-day. It is as for

Matters are quiet in Louisiana, with the exception of four or five parishes. My communication to General Emory, requesting that troops be sent to these remote parishes, was with a view to prevent any possible outbreak. The statement that issued commissions to fusion officers in Grant parish or any other than those first commissioned is untrue. The State taxes are being collected rapidly. The resistance is breaking down. The collections during the past thirty days exceed the collections for the same time in any previous year. The amount of taxes and licenses collected in New Orleans during the first quarter of 1872 was \$133,000; the amount collected in the first month of 1873 was \$254,000. We collected but little during January and February owing to the political differences.

# THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Philadelphia Club Achieve a Victory Over the Athletics in the Quaker PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 21, 1873,

A game of base ball took place this afternoon between the Athletic and Philadelphia clubs. Although the weather was cold and blustery, the game was witnessed by fully four thousand persons, who manifested great interest in the result. It was soon found that the Philadelphians were in the best practice, and their fielding and batting excelled that of the Athletics.

THE SCORE.

Clubs. 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. Philadelphia...0 0 0 0 4 1 3 3 0-11 Athletic....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0-3 Runs Earned—I each.

Umpire—Nicholas Young, of Washington. sons, who manifested great interest in the result.

A Championship Game in Baltimore BALTIMORE, April 21, 1873. The second game of base ban of the champion ship series between the Baltimores, of this city, and the Washingtons, of Washington, took place to-day, and resulted in a score of 18 to 2 in layor

### AMUSEMENTS.

The New Pantomime at the Olympic.

The new version of "Humpty Dumpty" was produced at the Olympic Theatre last night, Mr. G. L. Fox, in this as in the preceding pantomimes, being the radiant genius of the piece. An advantage of the present piece is found in the fact that the tab leaux change rapidly, giving, if possible, greater variety and freedom to the acting of "Humpty Dumpty." The piece opens with a somewhat dull introductory, in which Miss Rosa St. Clair and Miss Marion Fiske do all they are required to do with that the feeble verses are forgotten as the broad grin in his countenance is reflected in the faces of the audience. After his appearance there is nothing weak in the piece, for he is in himself able to make everything strong. This brings up the consideration of what can be the only criticism of Fox's clowns, the mobility and expressiveness of his face. It is in his countenance that the story of the piece is written and upon his countenance that it finds expression. Words are not sufficiently picturesque to describe what is simply a picture with no words to be illuminated by it. Unlike the drama, it is acting without lines upon which to hinge description, and the acting is so thoroughly artistic that we scarcely think of applying the word "trick" to anything which Humpty Dumpty adopts as expressive of the language of pantonime. The variety act includes the wonderful gymnastic feats of the Wissons, the rock harmonics of the Jee Brothers, a "bouquet of songs" by Madame Winterburn and other entertaining divertissements especially pleasing to children. The last act of the pantonime is very strong, and throughout the piece is entirely new, both in scenery and in action. As before, Mr. C. K. Fox plays Pantaloon; Mr. W. Ravel, Harlequin; and Miss Fannie Beane, Columbine.

Dion Boucleault at Booth's.

A very nice piece of acting. Such, in short, might rightly be the summing up of Boucicault's effort last evening at this noble temple of Thespia-A very nice piece of acting, indeed. Shaun, the time well known to New York play goers, and needs now no special mention other than that the part last evening was not for a moment lost sight of. In this particular Mr. Boucleault has an advantage over many of his confrères. While the general impression among "stars" seems to be that long acquaintance with a "part' may permit indifference, Mr. Boucleault shows, by his acting, that a strict attention to detail car detract nothing from his impersonation, while it cannot fail to add to his professional prestige. In this particular he is much like Mr. Florence. He never for a moment loses sight of the minutice of the piece. To those who have never seen "Kerry" we would say by all means see it. It is one of the nicest, quietest, most finished, most pleasing pieces of acting that can be imagined. The old "stage of acting that can be imagined. The old "stage firishman," with his ragged clothes and irreconcilable brogue, is now—thanks to Mr. Boncicault and men of his class—dying out, and the peculiarities of Irish character, such as honor and ficelity, are truly portrayed in such sketches as those of Shann and Kerry. It is, of course, needless to say that at Booth's the stage setting and machinery were au fail. Of the company, other than Mr. Boucicault, little can be said. Mr. Nel. Decker, both as the McCoul, in "Arrah-na-Pogue," and as Captain Coldham, in "Kerry," showed himself to be an intelligent, conscientious and capable exponent of the parts assigned him. Had we not seen "Ted" Coleman play quilp then Mr. Shiel Barry's Michael Feeny might be considered first rate. It was very good, as it was, but it was undoubtedly an "Irish edition of Coleman's Quilp," it would by no means injure the reputation of the theatre if M. Mollenhauer's orchestra gave a little better music between the never for a moment loses sight of the minutiæ of orchestra gave a little better music between the acts. The leader is supposed to be a good musician, but selections that might do for the east significant. can scarcely be considered the thing for such establishment as Booth's. Beyond all carpi however, the performances last evening were wreceived by a very full audience, and the plaut were frequent and very hearty. In "Kerry" perially was the audience and the plaut were frequent and very hearty. pecially was the appliance most spontaneous, as the part is really, as said at the beginning, "a nice piece of acting."

Musical and Dramatic Notes Mr. H. F. Daly, of the Globe Theatre, Boston, has

been engaged for Booth's next season. The third concert of the Vocal Society of New York will be given at Steinway Hall on Thursday

evening.

Mr. J. W. Jennings is making a great success in the character of the Switchman at Shrewsbury Bend, the heartiness and simplicity with which he

repeats the phrase "Runnin' away from a young man" being the "hit." Theodore Thomas' grand musical festival open te-night at Steinway Hall with a performance of the oratorio of "Elijah." The solos will be sung by Mrs. J. Houston West, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Miss Annie Louise Cary, Mr. Nelson Variey, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Rudolphsen, and the choruses by the

Boston Handel and Haydn Society. Thomas orchestra will attend to the instrumental part. The Society of the Amateurs of Music in Vienna will give two great musical festivals in co-operation with the renowned institutions the Association of Gentlemen Singers (Maennergesangverein), the Philharmonic Society (orchestra of the great Imperial Opera; and the Society of Song (Singverein), and assisted by the first solo performers in song and on instruments. The concerts take place on the 4th and 11th of May, at noon, in the programme of the first concert will include the most celebrated compositions by Francis Schuberth; that of the second the greatest works by Beethoven, among them the Ninth Symphony.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of the United States Fleet in the Brazilian Waters.

A HERALD special correspondence from Rio the following report of the movements of the United States fleet in the waters of Brazil:—

The United States fleet has been quietly at the River Platte for some time, the Admiral deeming it most unwise to visit this port until he knows that the vellow fever is no cause of danger. I am told. however, he goes to sea from off Montevideo tomorrow for a short cruise, and afterward will

morrow for a short cruise, and afterward will touch at Maldanado, Rio Grande and Santa Catharina on his way to this place, where he expects to arrive some time in May. The Ticonderoga, Captain Badger, and the Wasp, Commander Mahon, remain at the River Platte.

The royal mail steamer Neva arrived here yesterday morning from Montevideo, having on board as passengers Commander J. Young, United States Navy, late chief of staff to Rear Admiral Taylor Commander J. N. Quackenbush, late commanding the Wasp; Dr. W. F. Fort, also from the Wasp, and captain's clerk Mr. Harleston, and three saliors invalided.

Letters from the flagship Lancaster, of the South Atlantic squadron, mention that that vessel would leave Santa Catherina April 1 for a week's cruise. She would visit other ports, and after a short-cruise go to Montevideo, and return to Rio as soon as the yellow fever abates. The health of the offi-cers and crew generally throughout the fleet is good.

The United States Fleet in the Asiatic

A special correspondent of the HERALD, dating at Yokohama, Japan, on the 22d of March, supplies the following naval report:-The United ship Lackswanns is at Hong Kong, Admiral Jenkin having returned to that port in that vessel, and will there await the arrival of the Hartford, to which vessel he will transfer his flag. The froquois is at Shanghae, but is to leave shortly for Japan. The Palos is at Chinkiango. The Monocacy is cruising on the southern coast of China. The Ashuelot is at Tientsin, but is shortly expected at Shanghae. The Saco is at Yokohama.

## PIPTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Colored People of Richmond Celebrate the Anniversary of the Proclamation-Procession and Speeches. RICHMOND, Va., April 21, 1873.

The anniversary of the proclamation of the fifteenth amendment was celebrated here to-day with more than the usual pomp by the colored people. The procession was the largest ever witpeople. The procession was the largest ever wit-nessed in Richmond on any occasion, the line extending about a mile and a half. The display of tending about a mile and a half. The display of banners and other insignia was quite extensive. There were not less than six thousand persons in line, while the sidewalks were thronged along the whole route by colored people participating in the day's festivities. At the kead of the procession marched the Attucks Guard, the only commissioned colored military organization in the State. Following them was a large wagon representing the car of Laberty, which contained over thirty young girls dressed in white.

white.

An address was delivered to the multitude in front of the City Hall by the Mayor, and after the processionists concluded their march other speeches were made by several white and colored to the colored with the colored speeches were made by several white and colored to the colored speeches were made by several white and colored to the colored speeches were made by several white and colored to the colored speeches were made by several white and colored speeches were made by several white speeches were speeches white speeches were speeches white speeches were speeches white speeches were speeches white speeches were speeches white speeches white speeches were speeches white s

# THE VIENNA DISGRACE

A Full Expose of the Ways and Means of the Exhibition Commission Sale.

SECRETARY FISH EXPLAINS.

The Herald Telegram Announcing the Discovery of Fraud Corroborated.

Sub-Commissions Bought and Sold.

Six Thousand and Two Thousand Dollars Paid for Appointments.

#### RESTAURANT RIGHTS PURCHASED.

Minister Jay and Mr. McElrath Investigating the Matter in Vienna-The Detected Commissioners To Be Removed-What the Herald

Has Accomplished. WASHINGTON, April 21, 1873, The special despatch to the Herald from Vienna regarding the purchase of official positions at the Exposition by American Commissioners did not reach here until this morning, as there are no Sunday morning trains from New York, and the ordinary press despatches are not much in advance of the Monday morning mail. The absence of hightoned Congressmen and the usual corral of lobbyists and strikers did not lessen the importance of the HERALD despatch in official quarters. The position of Commissioner to the Vienna Exposiposition of Commissioner to the Vienna Exposi-tion, whether honorary or onerous, had been sought after with the biggest in-fluence that could be got, either politi-cally or pecuniarily, and right here in Washington is the headquarters of the "ring," The Hebald's special sent a thunderbolt into the State Department, for it is well known that when Thomas Van Buren was appointed Chief Commissioner there had not been one dollar appropriated. To inaugurate the work of having the United States represented at Vienna it was necessary to pay his expenses out of the Contingent Fund of the State Department. He was also authorized to appoint thirteen sub-commissioners, but no provision Congress, however, Mr. Van Buren managed to get an appropriation of some \$200,000 to defray the expenses of the United States at Vienna, out of which the original appointees were to be paid all necessary expenses. The ruling passion among Americans, who are famed for acquisitiveness all over Europe, must certainly crop out at this international reunion of the handiwork of all nations. Some of the Van Buren sub-commissioners, taking time by his short hair, entertained proposals from certain enterprising Yankees to open restaurants and provide victuals for the wandering sight-seers, which proposals were to give them privileges on the American domain in the Exposition building. While the Austrians were working hard to complete the building, and the guards were scrupulously obeying instructions to keep everybody out of the precincts of the grounds, there appears the ubiquitous Yankee with his contract right to a certain space in the American department, with orders to clear away the lumber and give him a chance to get his bean shop in order. Such interference could not be tolerated, but as he was reinforced by a sub-agent, who had also purchased the right to sell soda water, there was nothing else to be done but refer the complication to the American Minister at Vienna, and eave to him the settlement of the important problem. Who had been selling corner lots in American quarters in Vienna? The Secretary was accordingly informed of the muddle, and two weeks ago telegraphed to Minister Jay, after consultation with the President, appointing Mr. Jay and Thomas McElrath, one of the sub-commissioners appointed by Van Buren, a board to inquire into the charges of corruption against some of our Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition. The charges were explicitly that two of the appointees and \$2,000, to obtain certain restaurant privileges. It was not to be wondered at that the HERALD special from Vienna should have revived at the State Department this unpleasant bit of scandal, now a sweet morsel for the gathering representatives of all nations at Vienna, but Secretar Fish was unwilling to admit the full force of the HERALD despatch. He would not deny that accusations had been made against two of the Sub-Commissioners, and emphatically said, "Minister Jav and Sub-Commissioner McEirath are not only instructed to make a thorough examination into the charges made, but have had authority conferred to suspended peremptorily any official who has been guilty of the acts charged." Heewas not willing to say who the Sub-Commissioners were who had been temporarily suspended, because they might published soon enough. The report could not affect the scientific artisan or honorary commissioners, as none of them had arrived at Vienna. He had hoped this bit of scandal would have escaped the notice of the press, but somehow the HERALD correspondent was always turning up just where he was not wanted by the State Department. As it had appeared it was no longer any use to conceal the information at hand Not only had Messrs. Jay and McElrath plenary power to investigate charges already made, but were unlimited in their authority, should results point to persons now unsuspected. The instructhe slightest suspicion of irregularity could be proven, and this for the bonor of the United States. Secretary Fish says that it was originally intended to restrict appointments to 100 honorary commissioners, but the political pressure overalmost indefinitely increased, there came another bother; in fact, the greatest of all

the difficulties. Two classes, through the biggest

kind of influence, sought appointments, first

agents of inventions-men who had wondrous

schemes for setting the world on fire, with cannon,

muskets, breech-loaders, sewing machines, me

chanical devices, India rubber articles-who, if

they secured the appointment, were to be hand-

somely paid and endowed with large fortunes

hereafter, provided, the inventions, &c., were

highly endorsed and vigorously whitewashed

by the Vienna Exposition; and, second, the political bummers and workers who,

failing in securing anything better, were

anxious to go abroad on pay to sponge as commis-

sioners on Austrian hospitality, and make money

in any way they could. The Secretary was rese

lutely opposed to both these classes, foreseeing the

nischief it was bound to make. The President,

who has other matters to attend to than the per-

sonnel of the American Commission at Vienna, was influenced by this Senator or that Representative

until the head of the State Department got indig-

nant. When the scandal above alluded to was

with the Secretary that the list should be revised

by trustworthy parties, and said he would readily

agree to the removal of any one appointed by him

if there was the shadow of reflection against his

integrity and honor, or anything discreditable in his use of the honor conferred. Hence the order

to Minister Jay and McElrath. Employes at the

State Department say that the Herald can claim its share of honor for having thus timely exposed

the rascality of some who have already sold their birthright and anticipated the acts of others who would have done wise had not this revelation